NGO’s worksheet

# Who is Care Australia?

CARE Australia is unique. We are the largest non-political non-religious overseas aid organisation in the country, providing humanitarian assistance across the globe. We reject discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, age and political or religious beliefs.

CARE Australia is directly responsible for the design and implementation of our own programs and management and contractual control of all projects. This means we have a high degree of accountability and transparency. Australians are known for their no-nonsense, common sense approach to crises. CARE Australia has built an international reputation on its ability to respond quickly to emergency situations in countries as diverse as Sudan and Afghanistan. CARE is also renowned for the creativeness and effectiveness of our long-term development projects.

CARE gives an Australian face to overseas aid and provides ordinary Australians with a means of directly helping those most in need in the developing world. In some of the poorest regions of the world, CARE is working with women, and their communities, to create meaningful change in over 55 million people’s lives.

CARE aid work is carried out in 65 countries and has a worldwide staff of more than 14,500 people. Over 90 per cent of CARE staff are citizens of the countries in which we operate. At present, CARE Australia manages programs in over 20 countries. The countries where we work can vary, as we respond to the most urgent needs around the world.

Source: CARE Australia, www.careaustralia.org.au, accessed September 2009

Using the CARE Australia website at www.careaustralia.org.au and/or other resources from

CARE Australia complete the following questions.

1 What did the acronym CARE originally stand for?

2 State the seven core values of CARE Australia.

3 What is CARE’s vision

4 Discuss the ways in which CARE facilitates lasting change.

5 What are the aims of every project that CARE Australia undertakes? Evaluate each of these aims in terms of their impact on health and human development.

Go to the link > CARE’s work.

Take a look at > CARE’s stories and research four stories from CARE Australia’s involvement with the following countries:

 • Kenya • Mozambique • Afghanistan

• India • Malawi • South Africa

• Laos • Timor-Leste • Cambodia

• Indonesia • Papua New Guinea • Vietnam

7 Explain how CARE’s work improves the health and human development of individuals.

8 List the ways in which CARE’s work helps with sustainable human development.

As tensions continue in Timor-Leste, Red Cross focuses on helping the young

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| *Red Cross offers young people in Timor-Leste opportunities to help their communities while building vital work skills.* An assassination attempt on Timor-Leste (East Timor) President Jose Ramos Horta in early February highlights, yet again, the volatile situation this young country faces in building a nation. Unfortunately, Timor-Leste is no stranger to violence and unrest. Red Cross has been helping in Timor-Leste for decades. We launched the Timor-Leste Appeal in May 2006 after violence erupted around the country, forcing more than 150,000 people to flee their homes. But while spurts of violence might make the news, there are ongoing hardships that people in Timor-Leste face every day. In one of the world’s poorest countries hundreds of thousands of people struggle to move out of subsistence farming and year after year thousands of young people try desperately to find new job and life opportunities. **Building the skills of the young** In a country where half of all adults are illiterate and only two percent hold a university degree, Red Cross offers one of the few avenues for young people to build new skills. For many young people, becoming a Red Cross volunteer offers not only the opportunity to contribute to their community but to gain training which is hard to find anywhere else. Programs that engage and benefit young people will have long-term benefits for all of Timor-Leste. ‘In our village, sometimes Red Cross people came. I saw what they did and I liked it. The volunteers taught us first aid, how to help in accidents, treat snake bites and how to keep our water clean. It really made a difference for the people in my village,’ says Mariano De Jesus, 20, Red Cross volunteer. *Source: Red Cross 2008, www.redcross.org.au* 1 Explain why the Timor-Leste people require assistance. 2 What kind of assistance do these people require? 3 Explain how to ensure that the assistance will be sustainable. 4 Outline the impact that the assistance that you have described would improve health and human development. 5 Discuss the funds that have been raised through this appeal. 6 How do you think they would be best used to serve the communities in Timor-Leste?Check out the following link<https://www.oxfam.org.au/explore/workers-rights/nike/><https://www.oxfam.org.au/2012/05/whats-wrong-with-our-food-system/>**Organic farming in Samoa**Posted: 22 AUG 12 Written by: Oxfam Despite leaving school early, 15 year old Iopu is determined to build his parents a home. Oxfam’s partner Women in Business Development Inc (WIBDI) is helping turn this dream into reality with their organic farming programme. Iopu Tauleoo Vaelua lives with his parents and seven of his eight siblings in Faleasiu village on the island of Upolu, Samoa. His house has no running water or electricity and they often have to pay for water from their neighbours.Iopu was teased a lot in school because of a disability and, like many in Samoa, his parents could not afford to keep sending him to school. So he left early, but made the decision that he would support his parents and build them and his family a new home. Currently, they all live together as one household (excluding a sister who moved to Savaii for work), living off their land for food and income. They have no close family members living overseas so don’t receive any of the remittances that are critical to many people in Samoa. The family rely upon their vegetable garden as their main source of income, supplemented by the earnings from Iopu’s two elder brothers.Iopu loves vegetable farming and joined WIBDI’s organics programme to learn new skills and techniques in gardening. WIBDI identify opportunities for generating incomes and creating jobs in rural villages, meaning people like Iopu aren’t forced to move away to urban areas to look for work.**Growing knowledge**WIBDI has taught Iopu about composting, diverse cropping, organic pesticides and Iopu is now confident enough in his new skills that he is trialling out unfamiliar crops such as the Hawaiian papaya. Iopu is now changing the cash crops they plant seasonally because his family’s land gets very dry in the arid months. When Oxfam staff visited Iopu in July 2012 he had planted peanuts instead of his usual Pak choi cabbage because peanuts grow much better in drier soil.Iopu sells his crops in his village and at roadside markets. He also travels into the capital Apia every Friday to deliver baskets of organic vegetables to WIBDI, which generates up to $100 tala (NZD$53) each week. WIBDI sell the fruit and vegetables to the lucrative tourist trade and expats, gaining a premium price for the produce. From this money, Iopu puts $5 each week into a savings account. Although the money may seem small, it is money that his family would never have earnt without WIBDI’s support. The rest of the money Iopu uses to buy family essentials including sugar, salt, tea and kerosene.With Oxfam’s support, WIBDI is providing rural families like Iopu’s with the opportunity to improve their standard of living. WIBDI want to take their organics scheme a step further by establishing a Samoan organic farming industry based on the principles of fair trade, which would allow families access to niche international markets. Iopu and many others on the 625 farms where WIBDI works will pass the skills they have learnt onto the next generation, contributing to Samoa’s ongoing development.1 Explain why the Lopu require assistance. 2 What kind of assistance does he require? 3 Explain how to ensure that the assistance will be sustainable. 4 Outline the impact that the assistance that you have described would improve health and human development.  |